

The Queen City of the Pee Dee, Bennettsville, was a social Mecca last week, and as the entertaining was for the Knights of Pythias, the State was well represented. The attendance was about the largest in the history of the order, and it is the consensus of opinion that it was one of the most enjoyable meetings ever held. The people of Bennettsville were the committee on entertainment, that they performed their service well, is attested by the fact that so many were loathed to leave to go back home. Bennettsville is a great town with a great people, there is a spirit of pull together which makes the success and the great strides of the town easy to understand. There is no town in the State that has so many pretty homes, and there is no town in the State where the stranger is so warmly greeted. We regard Bennettsville the most thoroughly up-to-date town in the State for its size, and it is backed up with a sturdy yeomanry that has made the soil blossom, and yields riches beyond the calculations of man. Marlboro is the garden spot of Carolina.

It was the writer's pleasure to be entertained at the home of Hon. John L. McLaurin, who made the welcoming speech to the grand lodge for the people of Bennettsville, and his speech was a gem, a masterpiece of thought and eloquence. This brilliant Carolinian delighted his many hearers by his words of wisdom, and his statesman-like grasp of the trend of the times, and, at the same time, all through his magnificent speech there was a prophetic lesson for the thoughts of man. McLaurin's address of welcome was so different from the stereotype brand, that it was the subject of a favorable comment during the entire convention. At Mr. McLaurin's home there were two other guests, Messrs. Page and Lambright of Landrum; and both of these gentlemen like ourselves were given every attention that a home of refinement and culture could devise to make guests feel at home, and so it was with all of the visitors—all are singing the praises of the people of Bennettsville. With the writer it was a peculiar pleasure to be the guest of this distinguished statesman, who in his political career was misanderstood, mainly because he was a student of affairs and had the honesty to give expression to that which his great mind saw coming; and in a measure has already come, the relations which exist between us, made our being his guest, the happier, to be with our friend in the bosom of his delightful family and commune with them socially was a treat we shall long remember, and will be carried by us through life as among our best moments.

The rain storm that came up on Tuesday night, prevented the Knights from touring Marlboro in automobiles, which was a great disappointment to the Marlboros as well as to their guests from over the State, but an idea of what rural Marlboro is, could be gathered from the magnificent horses we saw driven in from the country, the fine vehicles and the prosperous planters who came to town to lend their aid in the work of entertaining South Carolina. The writer did, however, have an opportunity to see a little of the country life, and really, if the homes on the road side going out of Bennettsville for several miles are an index to the farm homes of Marlboro, then indeed has rural life become amalgamated with city life; the people of the rural section have all of the modern equipment that can be had in the cities, the homes are of modern build, electric and acetylene lights, waterworks and sewerage, telephone connection, not only with their towns, but with the long distance, and many of them have private lines to keep in touch with plantations miles away. The planters are also supplied with the automobile, and they keep abreast of the times generally. They are a great people, and a rich people.

The writer has been to many places, but he has never visited a county that made such an impression upon him. It was a revelation to him to learn the methods employed which has made Marlboro famous the world over, and the methods of the Marlboro farmer can be the method of all farmers. It is simply an intelligent management of the business they are engaged in. They learn the soil and fertilize that soil as it should be, they work their crops when the crops need to be worked, they make what they use, and sell their surplus; a Marlboro farmer is a business man and, as calculating as a banker, merchant, or captain of industry, and he does not hold back expense providing the results are profitable, hence, when the Marlboro

farmer puts 2,000 pounds of fertilizer to the acre, it is an investment with him the same as when a capitalist invests in the stock of an industrial enterprise or a bank, it must bring profitable results, and by the intelligent cultivation of the soil, the vast expenditure yields satisfactory returns, it also increases the value of his lands, until the price of lands in Marlboro are apparently high, but when yield and enhancement is considered, they are no higher than the cheaper lands in other counties. It is our opinion, that it would be an education for the farmers all over South Carolina to make an annual excursion to the county of Marlboro to see what those people can make the soil produce, and then when they return to their homes apply the Marlboro methods to their own lands.

The trip of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias to Bennettsville will always be remembered, the kind hospitality of the Marlboro people will ever linger in the hearts of the Knights, and when the grand lodge is again invited to Marlboro, the acceptance of the invitation will be with sincere enthusiasm.

PEOPLE RESENT EXTREMES.

The legislature of Alabama enacted a state-wide prohibition law, the most drastic ever enacted in a civilized country, then the same leaders undertook to fasten prohibition into the constitution, but their folly was repudiated by the votes of the people. Then, it has also been further demonstrated that it would be wise on the part of leaders for the masses to be considered. In the election for the new legislature, out of 105 members elected, only 11 of those who were in the prohibition legislature were sent back. And too, Democrats in some of the counties permitted their legislative ticket to go by default, and the Republicans elected their candidates without opposition. Now watch South Carolina and see how many prohibitionists who are aspirants for office are looking for a soft place to fall. They have begun already after getting their prohibition friends to urge them to run for office, and finding that prohibition is not a sure thing, they would endeavor to gum-shoe their way into the good graces of the local politicians by saying the liquor question is not an issue, and it should not be permitted to enter this campaign; to the prohibitionists in a low breath they say "we can win if we are able to conduct this campaign without exposing our hands," but this class of men may as well give up such an illusion, they will have to "speak up and express themselves" as to where they stand. We say that the liquor question is forced into this campaign by the very nature of things, and if the prohibitionists are sincere, they must not have much faith in any man claiming to be a prohibitionist, who tries to straddle the issue, or ignore it because he finds it is not so popular, as those whom he got to "urge" him to be a candidate, thought.

South Carolina, we believe has made more progress for temperance under the local option laws than it ever will under a prohibitive law, and too it was accomplished without dragging the churches into the mire of politics. Under the local option system the people have a right to try the experiment of prohibition, the trial lasts four years, if they are contented with it, the system remains, but if they believe it is a breeder of immorality, and the country is being damaged, they have a right to have the matter submitted back to them, and, if they think best, they can put back the legal sale under constitutional restrictions. This is all that local option pretends to do—it is reserving the right of freedom to the people. It is one of the principles of Democracy, while prohibition is not. If the prohibition element are sure of their cause, why do they fear trusting this question with the people upon whom they must depend for the law's enforcement? We say that since prohibition has been tried, in some sections it works well, but in other sections it is evidently very unsatisfactory, as shown by the action of Greenville the banner prohibition county of the State in convention urging a return to the legal sale of the alcoholic beverages. Therefore we say the cause is waning and some of the prohibition politicians are trying to side-step the issue. Will they be allowed to do it? We think not.

DO AWAY WITH THE THREE MILL TAX.

For a number of years we have been endeavoring to get a way to devise means to have our public schools run longer terms. In cities and towns they generally run nine months, but the rural schools seldom run over five months in the year. The effect of this condition is to injure the efficiency of our schools, and the main reason is that teachers cannot afford to devote their entire attention to the work, with their employment so short lived. If we are to have first class schools, then it is plain there must be a new system devised. The constitutional three mill tax instead of being a helper, is, we believe a hindrance. In our opinion, it would be well to have the general assembly to pass a joint resolution submitting to the people whether or not this three mill constitutional school tax shall be repealed, if it is repealed, then authorize each school district to vote a tax sufficient to run the schools in the respective districts. In this way the owners of property would not be afraid to have their property assessed at its value, but as it stands now

to assess property at its value would mean partial confiscation. The schools do not get the support they are entitled to. It is a crying shame that schools in this day of progress should run only four or five months. What encouragement is there for a young man or woman to prepare for the high calling to teach if the salary is small and the time of employment is short. It is our sincere opinion that the constitutional three mill tax is an obstacle in the way of educational advancement in this State.

This matter is deserving of the serious consideration of the lawmakers and the people generally; the reason it has not been put in definite shape sooner is that there are many opinions as to the advisability of doing away with the three mill tax, and it has, in the past been useless to attempt to bring on this reform, for it is a reform in the right direction and more effective than all of the isms and bugaboos the politicians devise. A reform of this nature reaches not only the present generation but generations yet to come.

THEY SHOULD NOT GET LITTLE.

The Democrats in congress are being severely criticized by the Democratic press of the country for their attitude in the matter of paying the \$25,000 traveling expenses of President Taft when he made his famous tour over the South and West. It has been said in the past when the Republicans would get in a hole, that they need not worry, the Democrats would do some fool thing and make things better, and it looks that way now. The prospects for the Democratic party were never better, things seemed to be coming their way right along, but when they in the flush of victory, one after another, lose sight of the fact that they can lose what has been gained by possibly one tactical mistake they should be very careful to avoid mistakes. The petty attitude of the Democrats in congress over the traveling expenses of the President may cause the party to fall in the estimation of that element of the Republicans who are now looking for new alignments; tickiness never can command respect, and when the Democratic party puts itself in the position of opposition to everything which comes from a Republican source, good or bad, it writes itself down as a party looking for the fleshpots, and not for the country's welfare.

The great trouble in our judgment is the lack of expert leadership, there are too many little men, and not enough big ones in congress belonging to the Democratic party. The Republicans send their best material, men who are educated for the work of the government, these men study statecraft, while the Democrats study politics, the one is a power for the building up of the country, while the other seeks to build party, the result is, the Republicans stay in congress for what they can do, and the Democrats are kept busy looking after political fences at home lest some other fellow gets the jump on him.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical community. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have no cure with its curative power, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for free information to Dr. F. J. CENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Address: F. J. CENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE COUNTRY?

The Illinois bribery sensation still holds the attention of the public, notwithstanding Senator Lorimer's vehement denial that he obtained his seat in the United States Senate through bribery. Lorimer is a Republican and those he is said to have bribed are Democrats. Several of these bribe-takers made confessions after the promise of immunity baths. How blessed are the people of South Carolina that such scandals do not get into its general assembly. Such a thing as bribing a South Carolina legislator has never been heard of, perhaps it is that the same temptations do not exist in this State. At any rate such a thing as bribing a member of our general assembly has never been hinted at. But we have had scandals in other branches of the State's government—our recently deposed dispensary furnished enough scandal to last this State for many generations to come, and yet, there is a strong element who, notwithstanding the rottenness in the dispensary from which arose a stench as high as the skies, they clung to the rotten concern to the last, and when it was finally destroyed, with absolutely no hope of its revival, these same men jumped into the prohibition wagon and, are making desperate efforts to take the lines away from those who have been working for prohibition always. It is really amusing how these State dispensaries managed to crawl up into the prohibition wagon; they are now posing as big muck-a-mucks on the prohibition committees, and actually driving sincere Prohibitionists from the leadership. But the hypocrisy of these men is nothing to be compared with the scandals that we are daily reading of in other States, nor is it to be compared with the thefts and swindles, and other scandals that the attorney general of this State has unearthed resulting from those who were entrusted with the dispensary.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

Will Surely Stop That Cough.

The Boyd-Brock controversy strikes us as being a mares nest, and we are of the opinion that General Boyd has convinced the public that he is not mentally fit for the office he holds and that Col. Brock has been put in a questionable light before the State. We have no idea that Brock has wasted the State's money, or that he has padded his accounts, but the method of making out his statement was unfortunately indefinite. The controversy has cost the taxpayers a considerable sum, much more than they would care to spend to gratify the political spleen of Gen. Boyd, or the ambition of Col. Brock.

It is now stated that Hon. C. A. Smith, the announced candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is likely to have opposition in the person of Hon. E. Walker Duvall of Cheraw. We have been informed that Mr. Smith has considerable opposition at his home, that he recently made himself unpopular because of opposition to local improvement, and that in other ways he is regarded as a drawback to progress. The office of Lieutenant Governor is one that should not be filled with narrowness, a man to properly fill this important position should be a man of broad and liberal views, quick to grasp the meaning of questions, and fair in his rulings. The young gentleman from Cheraw, Mr. Duvall, has had experience in the halls of the legislature, his platform is alright so far as we are concerned, and if he is otherwise qualified for the place he no doubt will be a formidable opposition for Mr. Smith.

The Bigham-Avant case is another one of the miscarriages of justice which should cause our people to reflect, and wonder what use the courts are when an innocent, unsuspecting woman can be ruthlessly shot down and murdered, and her slayers are permitted to escape even the light punishment imposed upon them by a court. Bigham and Avant were convicted of killing the wife of Bigham, the case was appealed to the supreme court, and the convicted men were turned loose on a small bond, now they are fugitives from justice. When these men were convicted, the lawyer employed resorted to all the tricks of the trade to defeat the ends of justice. He was paid for his services, with the result, that he planned, and aided two murderers to escape. Suppose a private citizen received money to assist in the escape of a prisoner, would he not be prosecuted and imprisoned? Yet a lawyer can take a fee for that which a private citizen dare not do. If a convict, through the scheming of his lawyer, can effect his escape, the lawyer gets credit with being shrewd, but if a friend schemes for the escape of a convict, that friend at once becomes a criminal.

Tuberculosis of Dairy Cattle.

Clemson Extension Work.—Article VIII. In the present movement for the eradication of tuberculosis from South Carolina one important source of danger has evidently received little consideration—the tuberculous cow. While some difference of opinion exists regarding the danger of inter-transmissibility of tuberculosis, most investigators are convinced that it is possible for the disease to be transmitted from cattle to human beings. European and American scientists have shown that healthy cattle contract tuberculosis when human tubercle bacilli are injected into their bodies and, as bovine tubercle bacilli are frequently recovered from the tissues of the human body, it seems that the transmissibility of the disease must be admitted.

As dairy products from an important part of the diet of practically all persons and in some instances the entire diet of infants, the tuberculous dairy cow cannot be overlooked in a fight against the white plague. Unfortunately cattle which are in an apparently healthy condition are often affected with tuberculosis and, as the disease progresses slowly, may live for years without causing their owners to even suspect the presence of the disease. In the mean time, however, the cattle may be disseminating tubercle bacilli, infecting the milk as well as their surroundings. It was formerly believed that unless cattle were affected with tuberculosis of the udder the milk could be safely used, but recent investigations have shown the fallacy of this belief. Dr. Schroeder of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently shown that faeces from apparently healthy cattle contain large numbers of tubercle bacilli which have undoubtedly found their way from the diseased lungs to the mouth and throat and thence to the intestines. In view of the fact that milk is almost invariably contaminated with faeces, it now seems that this is the most common channel by which tubercle bacilli infect milk.

Experiments have shown that tubercle bacilli retain their virulence for a much longer time in dairy products than in the body discharges and Dr. Schroeder has also proved that

tubercle bacilli may live and remain virulent in butter for a period of five months. Bearing in mind that cream and butter as well as milk may contain virulent tubercle bacilli, it is not difficult to see how bovine tubercle bacilli may gain entrance to the human body. In this connection it might be well to state that Dr. Ravenel, a native of South Carolina, was one of the first to show that tubercle bacilli can pass through the intestinal wall without injuring the same and eventually reach the lungs and other organs of the body. Although one of the most common diseases of dairy cattle, it is practically impossible to diagnose tuberculosis by a physical examination unless the animal is in an advanced stage of the disease. Fortunately, however, the tuberculin test enables competent veterinarians to detect the disease in its early stages. This test, when properly conducted, enables the cattle owners to discover tuberculous cows and remove them from their herd, thus preventing spread of the disease which would otherwise result. Tuberculin also makes possible the enactment of the city and town ordinances for protection of public health by prohibiting the sale of milk from cattle which are thus shown to be infected with tuberculosis. (Greenwood and Spartanburg are the only cities in South Carolina having such ordinances.)

At the present time thirty-three states (including South Carolina) have laws requiring the testing of all dairy and breeding cattle and their freedom from tuberculosis before they are allowed to enter these states. Laws of this kind, by preventing the importation of tuberculous dairy cattle, place the individual states in a position to begin systematic eradication of the disease, and as nineteen states passed such laws within the past year, this indicates the awakening of the people and a great advance in the fight against the tuberculous dairy cow.

M. RAY POWERS, State Veterinarian.

Jury List.

Petit Jurors to serve at the Court of General Sessions, which convenes Monday, June 6th, 1910, Judge R. W. Memminger, presiding:
O D Wells, Summerton.
T L Bagnall, Manning.
R J Stokes, Silver, R. F. D.
J Bradford Harvin, Summerton.
J G Alsbrook, Wilson, R. F. D.
C M White, Manning.
Silas A Floyd, Lake City, R. F. D.
W H Fann, Acolu.
M H McGee, Foreston.
W J Brunson, Davis Station.
Warren D Rant, Acolu.
Esler N Brunson, Summerton.
Charlie Mims, Lake City, R. F. D.
T Briggs, Silver.
M H McGee, Foreston.
R C Gayle, St. Paul.
W P Gardner, Summerton.
James B Hudnal, Manning.
C W Lavender, New Zion.
S S Ridgeway, Manning.
S E Hodge, Manning, R. F. D.
J C Galloway, Manning.
R H Davis, Manning.
R H Corbett, Davis Station.
J P Winter, Acolu, R. F. D.
S R Davis, Manning.
W Frazier, Harrington, Manning, R. F. D., No. 2.
C F Rawlinson, Jordan.
H B Richardson, Jr., Pinewood.
F J Hodge, Pinewood.
Jackson McFaddin, Manning, R. F. D., No. 2.
J W Higgins, Manning, R. F. D., No. 2.
Jeff M Davis, Summerton.
J H Blackwell, Davis Station.
Clarence Fleming, New Zion.

Candidates' Cards.

Congress.
TO THE VOTERS OF CLARENDON AND THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
I announce myself a candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District and solicit and will appreciate your support.
Clarendon County has never furnished a representative in Congress during the fifty-five years of the County's history.
If Clarendon ever wants a congressman I believe now is her opportunity time. If my friends stand by me in this country and do what they can for me in the other counties of Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton and Dorchester, I believe there is a chance of this country furnishing a man to look after the District's interests in Washington.
J. M. LESSENIE.

Senate.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for the Senate, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.
W. C. DAVIS.
FEELING that I have given to the people of Clarendon County and to the State a conscientious service for the Senate, I offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, subject to the requirements of the Democratic primary.
LOUIS APPELT.

House of Representatives.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for the House of Representatives, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.
R. D. WHITE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

County of Clarendon.

By James M. Windham, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, Walter B. Jayroe made suit to me, to grant him letters of administration of the estate and effects of Peter W. Jayroe.
These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Peter W. Jayroe, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate to be held at Manning on the 9th day of June next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.
Given under my hand, this 21st day of May, A. D. 1910.
[SEAL.] JAMES M. WINDHAM, Judge of Probate.

GOOD FARM WANTED.

I shall be glad to hear from owners of good farms in Clarendon County having such property for sale. Kindly give full particulars in first letter. I want a farm costing from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.
FARMER.
P. O. Box 121, Bennettsville, S. C.

State of South Carolina,

County of Clarendon.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

It. D. Lee, I. C. Strauss and Davis D. Moise, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Marion Moise, deceased, Plaintiffs.

Easayanna Pinckney, Mary A. Pinckney, Lowellen Pinckney, B. H. D. Pinckney, I. B. H. Pinckney, Jethro U. Pinckney, Israel Pinckney and Bernice Pinckney, Defendants.

Copy Summons for Relief.

(Complaint Served.)

To the Defendants Above Named:— You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscribers at their office, 120-122 North Main Street, in the City of Sumter, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.
Dated April 30th A. D. 1910.

LEE & MOISE,

DAVIS & WEINBERG,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To the Defendants, I. B. H. Pinckney and Jethro U. Pinckney, Take Notice: That the Summons and Complaint in the above styled action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 24th day of May, 1910.

LEE & MOISE,

DAVIS & WEINBERG,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Clarendon County.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

May V. Whilden, Plaintiff

against

Sam Lawson, Richard B. Smythe, Summerton, Merchants Company, and Lanham-Cookery Co., Defendants.

Copy Summons for Relief.

(Complaint Served.)

To the Defendants Above Named:— You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscribers at their office, 120-122 North Main Street, in the City of Sumter, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.
Dated May 16th A. D. 1910.

DAVIS & WEINBERG,

LEE & MOISE,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To the Defendant, Sam Lawson, Take Notice:—

That the Summons and Complaint in the above styled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1910.

DAVIS & WEINBERG,

LEE & MOISE,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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Prescription Druggist,

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G. E. HAYNSWORTH,

Agent,

261-2 N. Main St. SUMTER, S. C.

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Sells Everything in

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and when you do we would appreciate the pleasure of showing you some real Classy Footwear. In our stock of Footwear for Men, Women and Children, you will find the highest "Class Shoes made," and we have them in all styles and leathers. Perhaps you would like a pair of Pat. Strap Pumps, or a 2-Eyelet Tie, or an Oxford Tie in Pat. Leather, Vici or Tan. We show them in a wide range of styles and prices, for Men, Women or Children. We sell All-Leather Shoes only. For Men, Women or Child, there is none better than Florsheim, Dolly Madison, Buster Brown, and "Rigby Dry Goods Co.'s Special—From \$1 to \$5.50. When you need a pair of Shoes,

It Pays to Trade at RIGBY DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Anything you may need in Hosiery or Underwear, you will find in our stock. Hose from 5c. to 50c. Gaze Vest 5c. and upwards.

It may be that you don't need it today, but when it's Real Hot, think about it, and come in and let us show you what we have to offer in light, cool, Batiste, Organ-dies and Lawns. Some real pretty ones in small and large dots, figures, stripes, etc., in all colors; also plain white and black. There is very few, if any, better for light, cool house dresses, dressing saques, etc. than the colored Batistes and Organ-dies we have to offer you at 5c., 8-13c. and 10c. the yard. Some better ones in Figured Linons at 12-12c. yard. Perhaps you may need a pair of Silk Gloves, white, black and colors, long and short ones. 25c., 50c. and upwards.

We would like very much to show you two assortments of Val Laces and Insertions to match, that we are offering at 5c. and 10c. the yard, is well worth double the price. These two assortments contain about 500 yards each, and about 12 separate and distinct patterns in each assortment to select from. The one we are offering at 5c. is well worth double the price, and the 10c. assortment is of even more value. It will certainly pay you to see these before purchasing. Anything and Everything you might need in Staple Goods, you will find in our stock at the lowest prices.

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"The Store of Good Merchandise at Lowest Prices."

Rigby Dry Goods CO.

Ford. Ford. Ford.

Light as the Ford Car is, 1200 lbs., it is no lighter in proportion than a passenger engine of the accepted highest type. The 5000 H. P. Pacific type locomotive used on the Pennsylvania Lines West weighs 53.8 lbs. per horse power. The Model "T" weighs 53.3 lbs. per horse power. Each is designed by an engineering expert for passenger service. On the other hand, the average freight engine, as well as a large proportion of automobiles, weighs from 85 to 110 lbs. per horse power. Note the difference?

We are also agents for the mighty Reo. Car load Automobiles expected this week. Ask for a demonstration.

DAVIS & RICHBOURG,

Summerton, S. C.

Agents Clarendon County.

Light as the Ford Car is, 1200 lbs., it is no lighter in proportion than a passenger engine of the accepted highest type. The 5000 H. P. Pacific type locomotive used on the Pennsylvania Lines West weighs 53.8 lbs. per horse power. The Model "T" weighs 53.3 lbs. per horse power. Each is designed by an engineering expert for passenger service. On the other hand, the average freight engine, as well as a large proportion of automobiles, weighs from 85 to 110 lbs. per horse power. Note the difference?

We are also agents for the mighty Reo. Car load Automobiles expected this week. Ask for a demonstration.

DAVIS & RICHBOURG,

Summerton, S. C.

Agents Clarendon County.

Light as the Ford Car is, 12